BOOTH'S THEATER.—"The Man o' Airlie." Law-FIFTH AVENUE THEAD'S. -" Delmonico's." Fanny NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Collegen Bawn." John Collins. OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Kathleen Mayourneen." Mr. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Long Strike."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. - Concert. Theodore TERRACE GARDEN.-Jullien's Concert.

Business Notices.

EVERYBODY WISHES to look nest and well dressed on a boliday, particularly 4th of July. Go

COLPAX & OVERTON. and get a good Sult of

cut the new style, or, in fact, snything you want that is nobby, at a low price, and then enjoy yourself, knowing that you are nicely dressed Don't forget

234, 235 Broadway.

GOLD PENS.

FOLBY'S CHLERRATED GOLD PENS,
The "best" and cheopest.
Factory 256 Broadway.

Over two bundred thousand General Accient Folicies written in seven years, by the TRAYELIER LIVE AND OCCURANY INSURANCE CONTANY of Hirtford Number of accident slices written has year, 29,309; premiums for seme, \$521,710 MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, FLOOR At Jas. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding-FOURTH OF JULY.-Ladies and gents for the

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to see sell, write to Charles W. Harsler, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.
678 Broadway, N. Y.; 1.609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 31 Green-st., Boston.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

Dally Teibung, Suc., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address. The Tribune, New-York.

Mr. Greeley's recent Letters from Texas and the Lower Mississippi, with his Address to the Farmers of Texas and his Speech on his return to New-York, will be issued in a handsome pamplet edition, on Wednesday, July 5. Price, 25 cents; or, five copies for \$1, postage paid. Orders addressed to this office will be filled on the principle of "First come, first served."

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 80, 1871.

The Longchamps review took place yesterday, President Thiers being cheered by the troops. The Minister of Finance has made a statement of the improved financial prespects of France. The Republican Committee has published several electoral lists, not being able to agree on a combined ticket. M. Rochefort is seriously - An archbishop in Rome is under arrest for conspiracy. - A disastrous boiler explosion has taken in England. == The Emperor William has granted an amnesty to political offenders in Alsace and

ham for reelection. —— Newton Booth is the Republican candidate for Governor in California. —— The Young Men's Republican Association met in Binghamton, Gen. Van Wyck delivering an address. == Amador (Cal.) mines are again in operation, under the protection of the military. - It is reported that the President has refused to interfere in the Boutwell-Pleasonton quarrel. - A Mississippi steamer has

The argument in the Gould-Heath case was contin by Mesars. Beach and Evarts. - Wm. O'Kell was convicted of receiving bonds stelen from the Norwalk Bank. ____ The Polaris sailed. ____ The Commence ment exercises of the College of the City of New-York were held at the Academy of Music. = 112]. Thermometer, 67°, 74°, 63°. est Gold, 113, 1134.

The genuine old English grumble is heard in the House of Lords, where Lord Oramore has moved a resolution of regret at the Queen's signing the Treaty of Washington. Of course, nothing was hoped to be gained by this last growl, and the resolution was defeated without a division.

Advocates of a liberal education for women will be glad to learn that a young lady student in the State University of Missouri has gained the first prize for Greek scholarship. Miss J. F. Ripley has the honor of being the first woman who has ever surpassed the young men in such a contest.

We print to-day a sketch of Gen. Trochu's second day's speech in the French Assembly. He gives the history of the inception of the 'torrential sortie" of Gen. Ducrot, and concludes his prolix explanation by giving up to execration the date of original declaration of war, rather than that of the surrender at

The long talked-of and often-postponed review of the French troops at Longchamps took place yesterday, one hundred thousand men being on the field. The review served as a holiday show, and was in some sort a celebration of the capture of Paris by the Versailles Government; but, beyond this, it had no significance. We have no notice that any of the invitations sent to Foreign Powers to be present were accepted.

The utmost hospitality of our German citizens was powerless to keep their guests in the face of the unfavorable weather which greeted them nearly the whole time of their stay. After the failure of the procession on Wednesday most of the visiting societies returned home, and the attendance at the pic-nic of yesterday dwindled to a few thousands. Visitors and hosts alike, however, enjoyed themselves after the merry manner of their race.

So the New Departure is not a success in lowa. When the State Convention was held a few days since, a bitter fight was made against the new-fangled Democratic notions by some of the ancient members, but they were put down by a large vote, and the platform was whitewashed. Now come Legrand Byington and sundry other dissatisfied Democrats with a call for a new Convention and an Old Departure, to meet at Des Moines, August 15.

The Young Men's Republican Association of this State held a full and harmonious Convention at Binghamton yesterday, at which a series of stirring resolutions was adopted, and some good speeches were delivered. The Association, true to its professions, made no attempt at a new party organization, but pledged its members to renewed efforts to induce harmony in the Republican ranks-a purpose in the prosecution of which all honest Republicans will give them good-speed.

great deal of hopefulness, by certain organizations in the nature of Political Reform Clubs. The first task they have undertaken is that of throwing new light upon the financial mismanagement. A report on this vexed and vexatious question was submitted to the Twentyfirst Ward Council, last evening, but it reyeals little that was not known or suspected.

The rumors that the Underground Railway Company had begun operations in Bond-st. and Madison-ave., and were busily engaged in undermining the route over which the eastern branch of the Viaduct Road is to run, prove to be untrue. Excavations were made at two points, but it does not appear that any tunneling was done. The Underground Road cannot, therefore, be looked upon as a dangerous rival to the Viaduct, and the energies and money of the people will not be wasted in building rival roads where no present room for rivalry exists.

A Washington dispatch informs us that the Civil Service Commission is puzzled to know how far public opinion will sustain it in any radical reforms, and how much of political platform utterances on the subject is mere clap-trap. The members of the Commission may be assured that the public (outside of the mere trading politicians) will sustain the radical reform in the Civil Service which is needed. Furthermore, much of the platform elocution on this subject is doubtless clap-trap; but for that matter, much more concerning other subjects is of the same sort.

With every disposition to do justice to the invariably good intentions and the habitual tact and good taste of Mr. Bergh in his efferts to secure merciful treatment to our overworked car-horses, it is not possible to approve the stoppage of travel on crowded lines of communication, by means of which hundreds of tired and hungry business men and laborers are sometimes needlessly kept from their homes for hours together. Mayor Hall, while expressing his approval of the humane work in which Mr. Bergh is engaged, objects-properly, we think-to the method of correcting one abuse by means of another, and asks that the police may not be used in future to continue it. We hope Mr. Bergh may devise some unobjectionable and equally efficient means of protecting the horses without oppressing the public.

CALIFORNIA-MAINE.

The Republicans of these two widely-separated States have just concluded their tickets for the gubernatorial canvass of 1871. The California Republicans have nominated Newton Booth of Sacramento, a lawyer of considerable culture, and long pledged to relentless hostility to the Central Pacific Railroad Corporation, now the overshadowing monopoly of the State. The platform of the party, naturally enough, pronounces against railroad subsidies, and unwisely denounces further Chinese immigration and calls on the Government to abrogate the United States Treaty with China. If there is one thing more than another which promises great things for the trade and commerce of California, it is the continuance of amicable and close connections with China. But, for the poor purpose of currying favor with the multitude of the baser sort (who never vote the Republican ticket) the California Republicans have "taken a new depart-'ure," which will grieve judicious friends in and out of the State. There appears to be no essential difference here in some principal planks of the Democratic and Republican parties.

California elects a full State ticket and three Congressmen; the State officers hold their positions for four years; the session of the Legislature is biennial, and the Legislature to be elected this year chooses a United States Senator in place of the Hon. C. Cole, whose term expires March 4, 1873. In 1867, Haight, who has just been renominated by the Democracy, its exercise is no better than a nuisance that was elected by 9,546 majority over Gorham, the regular Republican nominee; and Fay, supported by the bolting Republicans, had about 2,000 votes, making Haight's majority over both 7.458

-The Maine Republicans have renominated for Governor Sidney Perham, on a platform which expresses sound sentiments on the subjects of the mission and acts of the Republican party, a tariff for protection and revenue, the necessity of a revival of American commerce, prohibitory liquor laws, and various questions of national politics, and vindicates the foreign policy and general economy of the present Administration. Gov. Perham has proved himself an honest and able officer, and has heretofore served his country faithfully through three Congresses. He was elected last year by a majority of 9,506 over Roberts, the Democratic candidate, although there was then some disorganization in the Republican ranks, and three or four hundred votes were lost by scattering. Now, with a wise and successful career behind the Republican candidate, a courageous platform, and judicious management of the canvass. Maine is easily good for 10,000 majority.

TROUBLE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. The World gives the following account of the hitch in what they perhaps call legislation

at Concord: "Smith is a person who is giving the Democratic members of the New-Hampshire Legislature a great deal of trouble. In consequence of the death of Senator elect Thrasher, who was a Democrat, the Senate was obliged by law to choose as his successor one of the two candi-dates against him who received the most votes. These two were Republicans-one, Hall, who had received the full party vote; the other, Smith, who had received four votes. As the latter entered into an engagement to support all the Democratic measures, the Democratic majority elected him Senator. It seems now that he is disposed to betray his promises and dash the hopes of his benefactors. A Democratic legislative caucus resolved yes terday to fix Smith by impeaching him for accepting

bribes. He will be suspended during trial." -Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee" is no circumstance to this in its perfectly unconscious exhibition of knavery. The Democrats at Concord had to vote for one of two Republicans for Senator: votes for no one else would count: so they took the Republican who had received but four votes at the popular election and (as they say) debauched him by "an en-"gagement" which they knew would render him infamous; but what cared they for that? They needed him; they could make him Senator: hence the "engagement" that he would proclaim himself a scoundrel and stand in the pillory for the consideration of being called a Senator.

This story fixes the brand of infamy on those who say they bought Smith; but we do not believe their story so far as it affects him. For why should he have made such an exposure of himself? He knew they had to take him-that they had no choice: then why sac-The hereulean labors which the Reform rifice himself for nothing? Doubtless, he prom-Meeting of last April pointed out as necessary | ised to vote for their Governor; and that prom-

could in decency have asked. If they never get another vote from him, they have made a good thing out of him, and should pocket their winnings and be thankful.

It will be steep if they "impeach him for "accepting bribes." Why, didn't the rascals (according to their own story) bribe him at the outset with the Senatorship ? Is n't his very presence in that chamber the result of a bribe? And now they propose to try him as a bribe-taker! Is there no limit to Democratic effrontery?

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to devise rules for the improvement of the Civil Service are understood to be in some doubt as to the nature of their duties and the scope of the proposed reform. The law under which they are to act authorizes the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof, and to employ suitable persons to conduct the necessary inquiries. A radical change in our whole system of Federal appointments might be made in virtue of this law, or the Commissioners might confine themselves to a few unimportant improvements in the practice of examination of candidates which is now more or less faithfully carried out in several of the Washington bureaus. After all, the inefficiency of clerks is the least of the evils of the existing system. Our correspondent in Washington has reminded us that whatever may be the character and capacity of Federal officeholders in large cities like New-York, those of the capital are, upon the whole, a respectable body of men and women, who do their work about as well as government clerks anywhere. The business might be done better and cheaper if the places were open to competition and promotion went by merit, as it does in a merchant's counting-house; but with some exceptions it is still done tolerably well, and an extension of the present system of examinations would not permanently improve it. "A mere pass examination," says J. S. Mill, "never, in the long run, does more than exclude abso-"lute dunces." There is no assurance that it will do even that, for there is a constant tendency to let it degenerate into a mere formality, like the examination of the candidate in Washington who was asked nothing but his name and what he had for breakfast. The curse of our Civil Service is patronage,

not because it gives us bad clerks, but because it corrupts our politics. Since the Democratic doctrine was enunciated that "To 'the victors belong the spoils," party politics have been managed by a system of bargain and sale which is really no better than bribery. A Congressman of the dominant party has come to consider himself entitled to the disposition of a share of all the clerkships in Washington and all the Federal offices in the district he represents. They are perquisites which he distributes in reward for services at the polls or in the caucus, or in payment for a renomination. Two-thirds of the time (which he is paid to devote to the business of the pation must be spent in settling the claims of importunate candidates, and getting rid of those whom he can venture to offend without danger to his own reelection. There is no real difference between buying his supporters with money and buying them with offices, except that in the one case he must take the cash from his own pocket, and in the other he takes it from the National Treasury. Nor is the evil confined to Congressmen. It pervades all branches of the Government from Collectorships up to the Presidency, and it is easy to see how an unscrupulous Administration can use its patronage to enforce a policy te which the majority of the people are opposed, or to secure a continuance in power against the real wishes of the people. Even supposing that there is no attempt to use the appointing power as a mere political engine, blocks the wheels of Government. 'figure of speech," wrote ex-Secretary Cox, to say that administering the Government means the distribution and redistribution of its offices, and that its diplomacy, finance, 'military, naval, and internal administration are the minor affairs which the settled policy of the country has relegated to such odds and ends of time as may be snatched from

"the greater cares of office." The only way to reform this is to abolish patronage altogether. Throw open offices to competition. Subject candidates to a searching examination by a competent board of commissioners. Give the place to the best man, and let him stay in it as long as he discharges its duties faithfully. Make promotions in the same manner. Take no recommendations or testimonials except as to the applicant's moral character. Don't consider his politics. Don't reward him for services to the party. Don't ask for his support. Don't tax him for campaign expenses. Then each party will go before the country solely on its record and its principles, and the power of an administration to influence elections by corruption will be almost destroyed. Probably the framers of the recent Civil Service bill did not contemplate such a radical and wholesome reform as this; but the law, though somewhat vague, seems to authorize it. Nothing less than this will do us much substantial good, and if it should be carried out by the present Commission, Gen. Grant will have shown a courage, patriotism, and practical good sense which his countrymen will not fail to honor.

BOMESHELL DIPLOMACY.

In 1866 an American trading-schooner, voyaging on the western coast of Asia, was blown off her course and shipwrecked on the inhospitable shores of the peninsula of Corea. The crew managed to take to their boats and landed in a small cove, whence they penetrated a little way into the interior. jealous Coreans, who live in a more determined seclusion than the people of Niphon in the days of Marco Paulo, stopped not to ascertain the cause of this sudden apparition of foreign strangers, but fell upon them, wounded them sore, killed many, and left but a few alive to escape to tell the tale of this barbarie reception of shipwacked mariners. The world knows as little of Corea, its government, religion, manners, customs, and domestic life. as it did of the interior of Abyssinia before a costly British expedition ravaged its towns and looted the capital of hapless King Theodore, in return for an insult which had been aggravated by British stupidity. We were in the agonies of Reconstruction; we could not stop to bother with making inquiries concerning the responsibility of the Corean Government-if such there be-for the barbarous butchery of a few sailors. The demand was one of those things which would keep, and so was quietly pigeon-holed. But the fullness of time has come. We

to insure their electing him-more than they these five years, during which we have pacified our domestic quarrels, cemented peaceful relations with the Western mations, and introduced New-York morals and Puget Sound lumber to the admiring attention of Japan and China. The blood of the martyred crew of the General Sherman cries to us from the stones of the Corean coast, and Anglo-Saxon civilization, in pervasive and persuasive mood, stands eager to pour its revolvers and prayerbooks, sewing-machines and bombshells, into the vast unknown land, peopled by a hardy, industrious, and numerous race. A grand naval and diplomatic expedition, with great faith in the power of ideas, but keeping its powder dry withal, sails for Corea to ask explanation of the General Sherman affair and open the gates of the long-isolated kingdom-peaceably if we can, forcibly if we

must Five Corean sailors, rescued from a sinking junk, afford a providential olive branch for these heralds of a bombshell civilization, and the squadron, with much pomp and display, we may be sure, enters the harbor nearest the capital and casts anchor. There is the gallant Admiral with his flag-ship, representing the mailed hand of the Great Republic; and there the courtly Minister to China, full of compliments and suffusive with the distinguished consideration of the State Department. The formidable fleet, with its frowning broadsides, its cloud-compelling firejunks, its shricking water-demons, and all the strange enginery of war which these foreign devils have brought with them, strikes a momentary terror to the souls of the natives. They silently receive their restored countrymen, but without much show of gratitude. Five Coreans, more or less, are not of much account in a dense population, where Malthusian fears prevail and female children are suppressed in infancy. The main thought of the simple semi-savages is that their sacred seclusion has been invaded-that this mighty force has come to break down their wall of domestic defense and hale them forth to the outside world. same animal instinct of self-preservation which bade them fire on the wandering crew of the General Sherman rallies to their relief, and they open fire valorously on the dreadful strangers. Vain! Of what avail is the diminutive mediaval brass gun of the Coreans against the onehundred-pounders of the Colorado and the high-flying bombshells of the Benicia? It is arquebuse and culverin against Blakely rifle and needle-gun; it is Abyssinia's weak and gallant defense over again. Diplomatic artillery wins the day; five forts are taken in detail, though eleven thousand Coreans defend them desperately; hand-to-hand fights carry the strongholds, and when the smoke clears away the Admiral finds himself in possession of four hundred and eighty-one little brass guns and small arms galore; and two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans lie around 'promiscuous-like." The American expedition, for such it is according to British authority, has captured the forts, and a market for apple parers, rum, and elementary school-books may be established at Kiang-ko.

Have we killed Coreans enough to avenge the manes of the slaughtered American sailors? If so, let us haul off and say no more about it. But if Minister Low's instructions impel him to the capital, which is seventyfive miles inland, the difficulties of the way and the brutality of this bombshell diplomacy may well give us pause. When the Feejecans ate our shipwrecked sailors, we exacted a penalty in coin of the cannibal islanders, and took a mortgage on their kingdom until it was paid. But the large-statured, brave, and warlike Coreans will never come to such terms, and whether the violent blows which the American expedition is now hammering on the Corean sconce be meant in vengeance for the past or civilization for the future, we find the contest long, expensive, and resultless. They can afford to part with many thousands of their people. Men who commit suicide as we give compliments set no creat store by their own or their fellow-countrymen's lives. It is plain that we are not wanted in the Corea. Whether we go with olive branch and Yankee notions, or firebrands and war, we are alike unwelcome. Why should we force the privacy of an ancient nation? Why break in upon the seclusion of ages because it has existed for ages ? Is our sort of civilization so saving, so precious, that men must have it forced upon them at the cannon's mouth? We have surely spilt blood enough to wash the stain of the original Corean barbarity. Now lettus stay our hand, nor think we shall compel the Corean of to-day to be a civilized Christian gentleman, like Admiral Porter, by holding a pistol

LIES THAT ARE MOUNTAINOUS.

Liars present a problem which continually perplexes us. Why they should lie as they do, when no obvious end is to be achieved by their fabrications, even if credited, we shall never be able to understand. Take the following illustration from a late Albany Argus; "When the Republicans of the City of New-York were making an effort to adjust their little differences, some time last Winter, Greeley visited Washington, at the invitation of Grant it was said, but of that we are not certain. What we do know is, that the President in esse and the President in posse had an interview, at which the situation, with all its perplexities and embarrassments was fully discussed, and it was driven into Grant, by dint of hard hammering, that there could be no united Republican party in New-York so long as Murphy remained at the receipt of custom. Thereupon Grant promised Greeley positively, and without the slightest reservation, that his head should go into the basket when the proper time arrived. "That time is coming, and Grant will be compelled to make his word good."

-Will it not surprise the reader to learn that the name of Collector Murphy was ever mentioned by the President to Mr. Greeley, or by the latter to the President, whether in conversation or letter, and that the propriety of the Collector's retention or dismissal was never considered or canvassed between them? There is no man on earth who will controvert this statement, or say that Mr. Greeley ever urged Gen. Grant, or any friend of Gen. Grant, to have Collector Murphy's place filled otherwise than as it is. It may or may not be wise for Gen. Grant to retain him; but, should be ever desire our opinion on that head, he will doubtless know how to ask for it. We certainly shall not volunteer it.I

-Here is a specimen of the silly lie-a prolific brood-which appears ito have originated in Pomerov's Democrat:

"A prominent farmer in Dodge County, Wisconsin, wrote to Horace Greeley, a few days since, to ask if the wash from hog-pens was good to put on young beets. The philosopher replied he had tried it once or twice, but did not like it-preferring elder-vinegar. He said when he lived in Chautauqua County he was not particular, but of late, since he had got out a book on farming, his lines had been cast in more pleasant

-We suppose there must be a demand for such trash, or it would not be invented; but what a fearful lack of brains it reveals among those who swallow it!

from a column of naked abuse in The New-

Haven Register: "When the Crystal Palace was about to be opened in New-York a few years ago, Greeley was selected to de-liver the address. He was behind time, as usual, and on entering the building blundered into a private room, where one of the secretaries was busy at his deak. There was a high railing, behind which the man was writing, that concealed him from view. Greeley cast his eyes about the apartment, and, seeing no one, supposed himself to be its sole occupant. Thereupon he began to prepare himself for public exhibition. He tucked the bot tom of his pantaloons in the top of his boots, pulled his necktie round under his ear, and shook his clothes into a general state of derangement and dislocation, spluttering a few odd explctives in the form of a solitoquy. Meantline, the secretary, hearing strange noises, peeped through the railing and beheld the philosopher at his antics. He looked on in amazement, supposing Greeley to be crazy, and was about to run for assistance, when a policeman came in and conducted the orator to the

-How can a journalist imagine his readers to be interested in such trash as the above? Suppose it were not the utter, shameless fabrication it is, why should any one want to hear or read it? Can the writer be so deluded as to suppose his style of wearing his clothes or his hair concern any human being but himself and possibly one deluded, blinded woman? If not, then how can he fancy another editor's peculiarities of manner or deportment can interest his readers, when they naturally think more of him than of one whose journal they do not read?

The supreme silliness of the sort of gossip above quoted debars consideration of its malice and villainy. It does seem to us that a journal that can find no better topic for a leader than some editor's boots or personal appearance should be kicked out of every decent family, as too empty and shallow to justify toleration.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

Yesterday the subscriptions for stock in the New-York Viaduct Railway were again encouraging to the promoters of the enterprise; and the interest of the public was manifested in applications for copies of the charter and prospectus of the Company.

An erroneous impression prevails in some quarters which it is well to correct at once. The notion has gone abroad that the Board of Directors have secured to themselves certain private privileges in subscribing for steck. One prominent member of the Board has received a letter from a friend, in which he offers to take \$60,000 of stock if he can "come in on the same terms as the Directors." We are requested to say that there is not the slightest foundation for any such impression. The Directors are all men of business, and are too largely interested in the success of the undertaking to adopt so impolitic a course. They court the confidence and support of the public. Such action as that imputed to them would only induce distrust. They have individually signed a paper by which they pledge themselves respectively to subscribe for certain amounts of stock; but they were, doubtless, prompted to take this course by the Act of the Legislature, which requires that \$1,000,000 must be "subscribed for by private 'parties" before the City subscription of \$5,000,000 is made, and not from any improper motive. No subscriptions from the Directors could be received before Wednesday; and then they were made in precisely the same form and under the same conditions as those of the general public, and in accordance with the advertised terms.

Mr. C. P. Kimball of Portland has received the Democratic" nomination for Governor mainly, it would appear, upon the ground, as stated in the Con vention, that "no man has contributed so liberally to the support of the party as he," which certainly looks very much as if Mr. Kimball had bought the nomination by the munificence of his donations to a desperate cause. How much he proposes to plank down this year, we are not informed, but for his own sake we hope that he will not spend all his substance in a dubious speculation. The Convention voted "to bury out of sight all dead issues." Better bury all the dead men! By the way, the speech which Mr. Clifford, champion of the Young Democracy and the New Departure, delivered in the Convention was a good deal mixed and miscellaneous. The Democratic party " had always stood for principle, even when it seemed to be defending Slavery.' Exactly so; it stood for the principle or want of principle in Human Servitude, and what happened to it in consequence was nicely described by the orator. "It made," said he, "many divergences from principle;" but however eccentrically it "diverged," it never lost sight of its duty to sustain the Constitution, and therefore its action was thoroughly consistent with "fundamental Democracy." We leave the bothered reader to find out, if he can, what this means; we are sure that we don't know. The Boston Advertiser prints, in an interesting pri-

vate letter from Rome, an account of the performance there of a dramatic version of Sue's "Wandering Jew," in which the character of Father Rodin, the Jesuit, was represented, to the mixed delight and indignation of the auditors, "as bilious green of complexion, hollow of eye, scanty and greasy of hair, with the point of his nose tied up with a thread, giving an air of the most reeking vulgarity to the whole countenance." We are not surprised at this, for the Society of Jesus, in frequent antagonism with the Papacy, which it has served well if not wisely, has always been unpopular in Rome. Without intending any approval of the policy of the Society, we beg permission to say that the Jesuits with whom we have had the honor and pleasure of an acquaintance were men not only of fine scholarship, but of gentlemanly manners. There may be "recking vulgarity" among them, but it has never been our fortune to encounter it. On the contrary, we do not believe that there is a better bred clerical class in the world, in spite of Sue's audacious caricature. The Gaulois divides the Assembly of France into

even distinct caucusses, as follows: 1. The extreme Left; President, Louis Blanc, with not more than 20 members at present. A large proportion of them were shot among the victims of the late civil war. 2. The Republican Left, sometimes called the Tennis Court Caucus. The Presidents are: Rameau, the Mayor of Versailles, and Leroyer, the successor of Arago, with 110 memers. 3. The Conservative Republicans; President, Rampon; Secretary, Carnot fils, 70 members. 4. The Feray Caucus, of which Mr. Feray is President, with so members, and which, with Mr. Saint-Mare Girardin's réunion with its 120 Orleanist members, forms what is called the Center. The sixth Caucus embraces the 240 members of the Right under the Presidency of Moulin (du Puy-de-Dôme), half Legitimists, half Fusionists. The seventh consists of the two or three dozen Bonapartists who have no recognized organization.

A notable feature of College Commencements this year is the frequency with which Japanese faces appear. The Government of Japan has sent several hundred young men to this country to be educated. and in a few years they will carry back with them all that our colleges can give in the way of scholastic culture, as well as such germs of Christian civilization as may effect more for the ultimate advancement of Japan than a century of ordinary missionary work. According to universal testimony, these young men are apt, thoughtful, attentive, well-behaved, and eager to learn. Year by year the number of those coming hither appears likely to increase

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—GOV. PERHAM NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION—THE RESOLUTIONS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29 .- The Maine Republican State Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Governor and transact any other business coming before it, convened in the City Hall this morning. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. James G. Blaine, Chairman of the State Committee, who read the call of the meeting. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bailey. The Hon, A. H. Walker of Lovell was elected temperary Chairman, and Z. A. Smith of Portland, F. A. Simonton of Rockland, and H. T. Osgood of Augusta

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, with a Vice-President from each county. The report was adopted. The Committee on Credential re-ported 990 delegates present.

J. W. Porter of Berlin moved that the Hon. Sidney Posham of Paris, the present incumbent, be nominated for Governor by acclamation. The motion was unan-mously adopted. A committee was then appointed to wait on Gov. Perham and inform him of his nomination, and request his presence at the Convention. Gov. Per-ham was accordingly introduced, and made a brief ad dress, accepting the nomination and thanking the delegates for the honor conferred on him. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. James G. Blaine and Mr. Frye of Lewiston.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following.

which, after discussion, were adopted, when the Convention adjourned sine die;

vention adjourned sine die;

Resolved, That we cherish a patriotic and honorable pride in the past history of the Requidican party, identified as it is with the great triumbas of himan freedom and progress, with the emancipation of an oppressed people from bondage, and with the preservation of our country from the anarchy and ruin threatened by the late Rebellion; and that, while we fully appreciate the great questions now presented to the country, many of which are the outgrowth of the civil war just ended, we rejoice that, unlike these whose record in opposition to the war for the preservation of the Union is unchangeably written, we have no cause for consigning the past with its eventful memories to oblivion, and no desire to forget the lessons of patriotism and loyalty contained in its teachings. with its eventful memories to oblivion, and no desire to forget the lessons of patriotism and loyalty contained in its teachings.

Resoired, That, while we recognize the excellence of our

Resolved, That, while we recognize the excellence of our State Government, existing under and acting in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, we believe that the Federal Government, established under the same Constitution, does possess and ought to exercise sufficient power to protect every American citizen in the untrammeled expression of his sentiments, in the first exercise of the ballot, in the full enjoyment of his property, and in the absolute safety of his person, wherever the American Tag floats over American soil; and that this protection of the Government should extend to the person or every citizen of the United States, whother upon land or sea, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That, in the present exigencies of our country, a tariff on imports is the readiest and least oppressive mode of raising the larger portion of the revenue needed for the support of the Federal Government; and that, in assessing duties, care should be taken so to adjust them as not to prejudice but to promote the interests of every

mode of raising the larger portion of the revenue needed for the support of the Federal Government; and that, in assessing duties, care should be taken so to adjust them as not to prejudice but to promote the interests of every section and branch of industry in the land, special pains being taken to foster in every practicable way the honor and interests of the American laborer.

Resolved, That the revival of American commerce is a matter of national importance, and that the passage of the bill recommended by the Special Congress Committee, or other proper measures, should be adopted to effect it.

Resolved, That we readirm our faith in the primiples of Protection, and its impartial enforcement.

Resolved, That the Administration of President Grant, by its economical management of the national finance, and its enormous reduction of the national finance, and its enormous reduction of the national finance, and its enormous reduction of the national debt; by its wise conduct of foreign affairs, especially in securing the honorable and advantageous adjustment of all our difficulties with Great Britain; by its judicious and determined efforts to reform the Civil Service of the country; by its humane and successful policy in dealing with the Indians, and by its persistent efforts to secure the rights of every American citizen, without regard to creed, caste, or color, demands and receives at our hands a renewed expression of our confidence, and an assurance of our unwavering support.

Resolved, That, in nominating the Hon. Sidney Perham a second time for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, we point with pride to his upright administration of State affairs and to his hish personal character. We present him as a friend to economy and good government—to sound principles of Temperance and Prohibition, loyal and true to the Union in every position he has occupied; and we appeal with undanned faith to the people of Maine for their indorsement of our candidate and the principles he so truly represents.

Sidney Perham, who was yesterday renominated for

Governor by the Republican party of Maine, is a native of Oxford County, Me., and is now 51 years old. He was the public schools, and served the State on the Board of Agriculture and in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives during one term. In 1856 he was Presidential Elector on the Fremont ticket, and in 1862 he was elected to the XXXVIIII Congress, and was subsequently returned to the next two succeeding Congresses. He was elected Governor of Maine in 18:0 by a vote of 54,040 out of a total vote of of Maine in 1870 by a vote of 34,040 out of a total 28,881, which gave him a majority of 9,006 over his opponent. Chas. W. Roberts. There were 307 scattering votes Gov. Perham is a plain and unassuming men, with ex-cellent executive qualities and high reputation for in-

CALIFORNIA.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR-THE PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 .- Newton Booth has been nominated by acciamation for Governor by the Republican State Convention on an anti-railway subsidy platform, which is almost identical with the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention. It demands from the National Government the abrogation of the treaty with China and the prohibition of further Chinese immigration, and fully indorses President Grant and his Administration.

Newton Booth, the Republican nominee for Governor in California, is a native of the State of New-York, about 40 years of age. He is a lawyer of considerable ability but has been engaged in mercantile pursuits during portion of his later life, and has also served in the State Senate. He has special literary tastes, and is a man of much refinement of manner and cultivation. His personal popularity is not extensive but as he took a decided stand, long since, against further con cessions or subsidies to railroads in the State, he has gained greatly in favor with the people, who have beer road. The San Francisco delegates to the State Convention which nominated Mr. Booth were reported to be unit for Mayor Selby, and it is supposed that Selby only could carry that city.

> NEW-HAMPSHIRE. ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

CONCORD, June 29 .- The two Houses, in Convention to-day, voted for a Railroad Commissioner, with the following resuit: Whole number of votes, 330; David Gilehrist, Democrat and Labor Reform, 168; D. W. Buckminster, Republican, 162. The popular vote in March gave Buckminster 34,464, and Gilchrist 33,967, but the

scattering vote defeated the election.

John H. Goodale was presented as the Democrat and Labor Reform candidate for Secretary of State, and re-ceived 166 votes, 40 162 for N. W. Gove, Republican. L. W. Cogswell was elected State Treasurer with only

a seattering opposition, receiving 271 votes; J. M. Campbell of The Manchester Union, State Printer, and A. J. Bennett (Dem.) of New-Boston, Commissary-General. The Convention then dissolved, and the House ad-

The Committee on Elections will report that Measer of Northwood (Dem.) and Caswell of Gosport (Rep.) are entitled to seats, and that Ward No. 2 of Portsmouth had not ratable polis sufficient to entitle them to four repre-sentatives, and recommend that John H. Flagg's seal bs declared vacant. The remaining three members will be permitted to retain their seats. The hearing in regard to contested seats in Ward No. 1 will probably be concluded this evening. Mr. Hackett of Ward No. 1 mated to the Committee that as his Ward was not ritled to four members he would at once resign, but the Committee decided to report against the member having

the lowest number of votes at the March election.

The question of a final adjournment will probably be decided virtually to-night. If nothing is to be done with Senator Smith, business will be closed at once. There is no prospect of Smith's acting with the Democrats. Nearly all the business before the House is on its third reading, and can speedily be cleared if party measures

of removals, etc., are abandoned. It is thought that the Nashua and Acton, Nashua, Manchester and Concord Railroad bills will be indefinitely postponed or reterred to the next session.

IOWA.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DEPARTURE IN IOWA. CINCINNATI, June 29.—That part of the Democracy of Iowa dissalisated with the "New Departure policy Indorsed by the State Convention has called nuother State Convention, to be held at Des Moines, August 13. Legrand Byington heads the call, and Henry Clay Dean will be the leader of the party that assignee to the New Departure policy.

CONNECTICUT.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR A NEW STATE HOUSE AT HARTFORD. HARTFORD, June 29.—The Senate to-day, by

a vote of 12 to 6, passed resolutions appropriating \$550,000 for a new State House in Hartford, and authorizing the and the result may be that in 1900 Japan herself will have been begun, with some energy and a out of him more than he need have promised have only nursed our wrath to keen it warm | -By the way, here is a specimen picked have become the Athens of the East. ACCUSED A SOURCE OF Department of the Control of th A STATE OF STATE ASSESSMENT FOR TO SAME STATE OF STATE OF